CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per
square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeed-
ing publication. Advertisers are requested to state
the number of insertions desired, or they will be con-
tinued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,
AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

The Subscribers inform their friends and the pub-
lic, that for the present, they have taken the se
cond store in the large three story brick house foot
of Hay Mount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where
they offer their services in the line of their business,
having large and convenient Ware Houses, and
being well prepared to receive Cotton and other Pro
duce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed.
Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded
with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of
SALT.

WILLKINGS & CO.
July 5. 35-2m.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber informs his former customers and
the public generally, that he has established a
Store on Gillespie street, one door North of the
United States Bank, where he has on hand and offers
for sale, a small assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,
of various descriptions, and where he intends to car-
ry on the Tailoring Business as usual.
The Subscriber requests such of his customers as
are indebted to him, to come forward and make
prompt payment of their respective debts.

DUNCAN SMITH.
Fayetteville, July 5. 35-tf.

COTTON CARDS.

Boxes Whittemore's No 10, Cotton Cards, just
received and for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.
At the Store of W. W. Williams, Haymount.
July 5. 35tf.

STATE OF NO. CAROLINA.
Columbus County.

Nancy Carlisle,
vs.
Jesse Carlisle & others, } *Petition for Dower.*
Heirs of John Carlisle,
deceased

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that
Jesse, John, Benjamin, Susannah, and her hus-
band Abraham Hinson. Doroty, and her husband
Jason Nichols, heirs at law in said estate, are not
residents of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That
publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, or
North Carolina Journal, for six weeks, that the said
Jesse, John, Benjamin, Susannah, and her husband,
Abraham Hinson, Doroty, and her husband, Britton
Nichols, appear at our next Court to be held in and
for said County, on the second Monday in August
next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, o-
therwise the said petition will be taken pro confes-
so as to them, and set for hearing accordingly.

Witness, *Charles Baldwin*, Clerk of our said Court
at office, the second Monday of May, A. D., 1831.
July 6w. CHARLES BALDWIN, Clk.

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

It will be remembered that an advertise-
ment in several of the newspapers in this State,
invested the attention of teachers and the
friends of education at Chapel Hill on the 22d
inst. the day preceding the commencement,
with a view to organize a Society having for
its object the diffusion of knowledge on the
subject of education, and the improvement of
common schools and other literary institutions
in our State.

At the time and place appointed, there was
a numerous and highly respectable meeting.
Simmons J. Baker was called to the chair.
The objects of the meeting were explained by
Mr. Benjamin M. Smith of Milton, in an ap-
propriate and highly interesting address. On
motion, the following persons were appointed
a committee to draft a constitution, to wit,
Professors Mitchell and Hooper of the Uni-
versity, Rev. Wm. M. Green, Benj. M.
Smith and W. J. Bingham. The meeting
was adjourned to Thursday morning at 6 o'
clock.

Thursday morning—Met according to ad-
journment. The committee appointed for
that purpose submitted the following consti-
tution which was adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

Preamble. We, whose names are subjoined, pledg-
ing our zealous efforts to promote the cause of pop-
ular education, agree to adopt the following consti-
tution, and to obey the by-laws made in conformity
with it.

Article 1. This society shall be called the North
Carolina Institution of Education. Its object shall
be to diffuse knowledge on the subject of education,
and by every proper means to improve the condi-
tion of common schools and other literary institutions
in our State.

Art. 2. Members.—Any person of good moral
character, interested in the subject of education may
become a member of this institution, by signing the
constitution and making an annual contribution of one
dollar; or by paying the sum of ten dollars may be-
come a member for life, and be exempt from the an-
nual contribution.

Art. 3. Meetings. The annual meetings of this
institution shall be held at Chapel Hill, on the after-
noon preceding Commencement, at such hour as the
directors shall appoint. Special meetings may be
called by the directors, of which due notice shall be
given in the public Journals.

Art. 4. Officers. The officers of this institution
shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a corres-
ponding and recording Secretary, (the last of whom
shall act as Treasurer,) and an executive committee
of three who shall constitute a board of directors.
A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum
to transact business.
The officers shall be elected by a ballot, at the an-
nual meeting of the Institute.

Art. 5. Duties of Officers. The recording Secre-
tary shall give notice of each meeting of the Insti-
tute, and of the board of directors, and also keep a
record of their transactions. He shall receive all the
moneys, and disburse the same, by order of the
board of directors.

The corresponding Secretary shall be the organ of communication with other societies and individuals.

To the board of directors shall be entrusted the general interests of the Institute, with authority to devise and execute such measures as may promote its objects. It shall be their duty to appoint some suitable person to deliver an address before the society, at each annual meeting; to select competent persons to deliver lectures on such subjects connected with education, as they may deem expedient and useful; to collect such facts as may promote the general objects of the Institute, and to provide suitable accommodations for the meeting. They shall report annually to the Institute, and shall have power to fill all vacancies in their own body from among the members, and to make by-laws for their own government.

The executive committee of three, shall take charge of whatever books, pamphlets, or other property, may belong to the Institute. They shall examine the annual address, reports and all other communications made to the Institute, and publish such as, in their estimation, will tend to throw light on the subject of education, and aid the faithful instructor in the discharge of his duty.

The board of directors, as soon as convenient after each annual meeting, shall select subjects for lectures at the next annual meeting, and assign them to proper persons.

Art. 6. The meeting of this institution shall be opened with prayer.

Art. 7. By-laws, not repugnant to this constitution, may be adopted at any regular meeting.

Art. 8. This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two thirds of the members present at the annual meeting, provided such proposed amendment or alteration be made known to the board of directors at their stated meeting, next preceding the annual meeting of the Institute, and receive their concurrence.

The following gentlemen were elected officers, and constitute the board of directors:

Simmons J. Baker, *President.*
Wm. M'Pheeters, D. D.
Rev. Wm. M. Green,
Hon. Frederick Nash, } *Vice Presidents.*
Dr. Walter A. Norwood, *Recording Sec'y.*
W. J. Bingham, *Corresponding Secretary.*
Professor Mitchell,
Professor Hooper,
Professor Phillips, } *Executive Committee.*

The meeting then adjourned.

The board of Directors met in the afternoon, and made the following appointments.

To deliver an address before the annual meeting, on the day preceding the next commencement—Alfred Moore, Esq. of Orange.

Lecture on the imperfections of the present mode of teaching in our primary schools, and the best method of correcting them, assigned to the Rev. Wm. Hooper, of the University.

Lecture on elocution, with a particular reference to the teaching of reading, assigned to H. S. Ellenwood, Esq. of Hillsborough.

On Lyceums and Societies for the diffusion of useful knowledge—to James D. Johnson, Esq. of Oxford.

Subject for discussion—The period of time necessary for due preparation for College.

The corresponding Secretary was directed to procure for the use of the Institute, the "Annals of Education," and five copies of the "Education Reporter."

Resolved, That the Secretary prepare an account of the proceeding of the meeting, and of the Board of Directors for publication in the Hillsborough Recorder, and that all the newspapers in the State be requested to publish them.

By order of the Board.
W. J. BINGHAM, *Secretary.*

MR. INGHAM.

On returning to his residence in Pennsylvania, Mr. Ingham was received with enthusiasm by the people. They met him in a large body, at the line of the county, and escorted him to Doylestown, where a Dinner had been provided. In reply to an Address delivered by one of the citizens, Mr. I. made a long speech, from which we take the following extract, as containing the most interesting parts:

You must not suppose that I am about to pour out complaints for private griefs. I have no private griefs. My judgment has never wavered for a moment, as to the course which duty and honor prescribed, in the relation I bore to the President and the other members of the administration; and sustained by an approving conscience as well as by many evidences of public opinion, and most especially by your generous and kind countenance on this occasion, I should be unfaithful to my own character and a heartless ingrate, if I could entertain, much less express a sentiment of private grief. Although stripped of the attractions of power, and exiled from the public service by the Chief Magistrate, for whose character you and I had entertained so high an opinion—to be thus met and greeted by such a crowd of my fellow citizens, among whom I see, attended by their sons, the companions of my childhood, the associates, friends, and confidants of my riper years, and more than all these, some venerable relics of the revolution, of whom, God be praised, there are yet a few among us. I say, such a meeting as this, is a reward infinitely more valuable than the possession of any favor in the power of the Chief Mgistrate to confer. But even without these consolitory evidences of the good opinion of those whose good opinion I value more than that of all the world beside, because you know me best,—I say without these, I would be deeply mortified if any friend of mine should suppose that I was an object of sympathy for private grief. On the contrary, I regard the moment in which my separation from the public service was determined on, as the most propitious moment of my life; and although it might now be difficult to persuade those who partake deeply of the prevailing passion for office, of the sincerity of this declaration, yet I perfectly know that the time will come, when it will be readily believed. As to pecuniary loss, (if any think of this) much less labor than I should have bestowed on official business, well directed, will easily procure something more than a bare subsistence, which all know is scarcely afforded by the salaries at Washington,—I can have no cause of resentment therefore, on this account. It will not be thought profanity, I hope, to say that the President is but a mortal, subject to all the infirmities incident to human nature; his displeasure or denunciation are not directed by an omnicient eye, nor do they carry with them political or corporeal death.—And even, as he suggested in his correspondence with me of the 20th of April last, I was intended as a sacrafice to propotiate public opinion for others whom he loved, and whom it had severely threatened, *that* of itself is not good cause for resentment. It was not the ancient custom even in idolatrous sacrifices to select the worst of the flock for those purposes. But whatever may have been the motive for my removal, I shall enjoy the effect, and I feel like a mariner who has safely returned from a long, toilsome, and somewhat perilous voyage, to receive the joyous greetings of his old companions and friends.

Among the American people, the public judgment alone can fix lasting disrepute on a public man. There is too much independence in the press, for truth to be successfully perverted, or the public mind to be permanently deceived by the arts of the servile and mercenary part of that body. I cannot be mistaken, however, in the indications I have seen, that whatever may have been the motive for dissolving the cabinet, that object is not deemed to have been fully accomplished by it; and it is very apparent that a corps editorial has been organized, ready to let off their poisoned shafts at whomsoever, and whenever, directed by the master of the signals. Some of these, perhaps too eager for the chase, or perhaps in obedience to some private signal, have some time since commenced their attacks on me. I could not mistake their connexion, but I heed them not. The foremost of our temporal duties is that which we owe to our country, and with this guide for a polar star, whoever makes careful observations can never mistake his way. The treatment I am to receive from the corps I have adverted to, will depend not upon the character of my services to the country nor on their benefit or injury to the administration, but upon the meekness and silence with which I shall submit to what they deem the greatest of all grievances, *the loss of office*. But, as they and I place a different estimate on these things, and this *loss* is deemed to be a *gain*, I shall have no opportunity of making a merit of my meekness, or commending myself to their favor by a self-denying silence—I shall, therefore, pursue the course which duty to the country shall seem to prescribe, perfectly convinced that all patriotic minds, when *fully informed* as to the history of the last two years, will come to the same conclusion—until then, it is due to prudence, as well as justice, to forbear a definitive judgment.

You have been pleased to express a strong desire for some 'explanation of the extraordinary measure which has shocked the public mind, and broken up the elements of party throughout the country;' alluding, as I understand, to the dissolution of the cabinet. It is reasonable to suppose that there was an adequate cause for a proceeding so unexampled in the annals of our country:—measures of this kind are not very uncommon in those governments where it is held that the Chief Magistrate "can do no wrong;" but this doctrine does not belong to our system, and it must be an extraordinary case which could render such a step expedient. Of this, however, the people must be the judges in the last resort; and, before it is drawn into a precedent which might be used for undefined and dangerous purposes, they have a right to be fully informed. I do not, therefore, object to your request, as improper; but when it is considered that the proceeding, so far as I am concerned, was exclusively the act of the President, who alone can properly explain his own motives, it might seem improper for me now to anticipate the explanation, which, as none is above the reach of public opinion, he will no doubt think it his duty to make of these transactions to the American people. But if it be thought that I have incurred any responsibility in this proceeding, I have only to say, let the facts be investigated, and the veil which now envelopes this matter in so much mystery be completely removed. If all is right, the public mind will be satisfied; if any thing is wrong, the people only, who are sovereign in such cases at least, can apply the remedy. It is the boast of our system that none are above the power or beneath the protection of this tribunal. Upon their intelligence and virtue depends the maintenance of all the preservative principles of our government. It is their sacred duty, as well as right, to scrutinize the acts, and scan the motives of all who are connected with the public service, and guard with a vigilant and jealous care against every exertion of power, which, by weakening the influence of virtue and patriotism, may impair the moral energies of our republican system. Entertaining these views, but for the reasons I have mentioned, I would unhesitatingly have responded to your request, and communicated to you, while time and strength permitted, all the lights which I possess as to the whole subject. But I am the more reconciled to declining a compliance with your wishes, seeing that so many channels are open for communication between the people and their agents, through which they may have direct access in this case to the responsible agent. I have only to add, that as to myself personally, I neither seek nor avoid the scrutiny—if done at all, it should be on public account, and the object should be the public interest. When this is undertaken, God forbid that I should interpose any obstacle to a scrutiny in which the purity and integrity of public men are to be called in question. Unless these virtues are cherished, this beautiful fabric of government will soon become a melancholy ruin, and the execrations of millions yet unborn will, while the page of history lasts, be poured out on the heads of those who shall have contributed to its destruction.

When Mr. Ingham had concluded, Judge Fox rose, and addressing Mr. Ingham, said, that many of his fellow citizens present, had a great desire to know the facts connected with the attempt to assassinate him before he left Washington, and as there was much anxiety to possess correct information on the subject, he requested him to relate to his friends assembled, such facts, as would enable them to disseminate correct information on this interesting subject.

Mr. Ingham in reply, observed, that he could not refuse to comply with the request, but he would much rather, for the character of the government and the nation, that he had the power to bury the whole transaction in oblivion. This was not now practicable, and he would state the material facts as minutely and briefly as he could.

On Friday evening, the seventeenth, about ten o'clock, I received a note from Mr. Eaton, by the hands of Mr. Randolph, then chief clerk in the War department, demanding an avowal or disavowal of a publication in a newspaper, without any other connexion with the paper being suggested, than that it was supposed to be friendly to me, and was published in the city where I resided. I could not doubt that such a demand was a prelude to a wanton and premeditated quarrel, and although I did not understand whether it was the *fact* stated in the paper, viz: that my family had refused to associate with his, or the authority to publish, which I was called upon to disavow; I chose to avoid a prolonged correspondence, and gave him an answer in each alternative. You have probably seen the correspondence and I need not be more particular. On the same day that my note was delivered, I received a challenge, viz. about three o'clock, by the hands of Mr. Randolph, the chief clerk, now acting Secretary of War. Having company to dinner, and until late in the evening, I sent no answer that night, the next morning, Sunday, the same Mr. Randolph intruded himself into my room, and threatened personal violence if I did not answer the note. I informed him that I should take my own time to do it, and showed him the door. On the following morning I replied to Mr. Eaton's note, and went out to take leave of some of my friends in the city, which occupied me till after [illegible] o'clock. On my return to my lodgings, I learned that Mr. Eaton had been at the Treasury department in the morning, inquiring when I would be at the office, and that he also inquired for the Treasurer's room and went into it, and that he had spent a part of his time, since about ten o'clock, in the lower rooms of the Treasury department, occupied by the Register and Treasurer, and that he had been seen in company with those officers, and had been for the greater part of the time stationed in a grocery store about half a square from my lodgings, during which he was occasionally visited by Mr. Randolph, and by Mr. Vankleck, another clerk in the War department, who appeared to act the part of videttes. From the information I received of the movements of Mr. Eaton and Mr. Randolph, I expected the assault to be made by them, and prepared myself for that purpose. Col. N. Towson had been invited to my lodgings, and went with me unarmed as a witness, and to prevent a surprise. Three other young men were in company, but directed to follow at some distance behind, to prevent or resist an attack by superior numbers. My son, being the only person whose life I had any right to expose in such a conflict, was by my side, both of us well prepared for defence. I expected the attack in the passage of the Treasury department, as Mr. Eaton had not long before entered that building, and after having taken so much pains to obtain a meeting, it was scarcely to be expected that he would then avoid it, and as my approach could easily have been observed. We passed in, however, unmolested. I went into the second story to the room I occupied, and finished what little besiness I had to close before I finally left the office, which had been previously fixed for that day. I learned, while in my room, that Mr. Eaton and Major Lewis, whose offices were in another building, more than a quarter of a mile distant, went out of the Treasury department in a direction towards the President's house, where Major Lewis lived. I was also informed that they came out of one of the Register's rooms. Nothing further occurred worthy of notice till evening.

Soon after dark I was informed by several persons calling in to see me, that Mr. Eaton, Mr. Randolph, and a Mr Overton, the latter a clerk in Major Lewis' office, and near relative to Judge Overton, of Tennessee, who was there on a visit to the President, were seen apparently armed, passing to and fro on the street, not far from my dwelling, and sometimes passing my door. On one occasion, while thus passing, Mr. Eaton stopped at the door and looked into the passage; and while standing there, prudently hesitating in his purpose, a gentleman in one of the lower rooms, (Mr. ——,) who resided in the house, stepped into the passage in time to see Mr Eaton standing at the door and retire from it. I received many tenders of personal service for the night, one of which I accepted, and the gentleman slept in the house. Sometime between ten and eleven a highly respectable inhabitant of the city informed me that he met Mr. Eaton and six or seven other persons walking near the President's gate, whence it was concluded that they had retired for the night, in company with some others who had been privy to the scenes of the day, though perhaps not actors in them. A part of their conversation was overheard, which may hereafter be imparted. On the following day I finished my visits, in order to leave the city on Wednesday morning, as I had appointed, in answer to a letter written by your committee a week before.

Sometime on Tuesday evening the same men, viz: Eaton and Randolph, (and it is believed Overton was also with them) passed and re-passed my door frequently, looking impertinently into the windows, and exhibiting other signs of the gasconade they had been practising. I found a high degree of excitement prevailing in the city, and information was communicated to me that some appearance of preparation had been discovered to way-lay me on the road to Baltimore. I therefore prepared for that event, but met with no molestation. It occurred to me in the evening that I could not with propriety leave the city without bringing the subject distinctly before the notice of the President, and I addressed him a letter to that effect. My engagements were such that I could not remain to be present at the investigation he might direct, nor was it necessary. I was not a witness to the acts I stated to him, though I believed them, and still believe them to be true. If there had been any difficulty in procuring testimony as to the facts, I would have furnished the names of witnesses to any fact stated. This, however, is not now necessary. The President has thought proper to call on the three officers of the Treasury department, whom I represented as having been in the company of the principals on that day, and these officers, though they deny the truth of my statement in general terms, have each admitted its truth in every material particular, so far as it affected themselves. I have stated that Eaton and Randolph alternately occupied the treasury building in the Treasurer and Register's rooms, with a view to a personal assault upon me, which I have termed assassination; for although I had received notice of Eaton's design, I did not believe that either he or Randolph would attack me, unless they could get behind my back, or take some other advantage. I therefore considered the threat as a cover for a dastardly attempt to assassinate. I have not said that the Treasurer, Register, and 2d Auditor were privy to the design of Eaton; I have only said that the rooms of the two former were occupied by him while lying in wait, and that each of them was in his company. Now it is admitted by Mr. Eaton that he was seeking a personal rencontre with me on that day—and the exculpatory statements of the officers named, without even the aid of a cross examination, leave the mind irresistibly to infer even more than I have stated.

T. L. Smith, the Register, says he did not give aid or succor to Eaton; but does not deny knowing Eaton's object in coming to the Treasury department. W. B. Lewis, the 2d Auditor, says he knew of no "*conspiracy.*" He does not say that he knew nothing of Eaton's design. Mr. Campbell, U. S. Treasurer, says he did know that a conflict was expected, but did not believe it would take place that day. Perhaps he thought I would not come to the Treasury after such a parade of menaced rencontre; or that if I did come, perhaps he knew that Mr. Eaton would contrive to keep out of the way, as actually happened. As to Mr Randolph, he does not deny being in the Treasury department on the same day, and says he only saw Mr. Eaton *ten minutes at a time*, between nine and three. With such equivocations and admissions in *prepared statements*, what might not be expected from a cross examination of all these persons, and of all the persons about the building? I have only to add, that I complain of no injury inflicted on me—I do not, therefore, present myself as a prosecutor. I believed that a department of the government, which ought to have been regarded as a sanctuary at least against the lawless violence of United States officers, had been violated for purposes of blood, and that the majesty of the law had been offended under the eye of the chief magistrate. In this aspect I communicated to the President a sketch of what had occurred; knowing that the means at hand were ample, for a thorough investigation by a regular examination of witnesses on oath. I had another reason for making that communication to the President. Mr. Evans, a clerk in the Register's office, who is a brother in-law of Mr. Eaton's, declared publicly in the hearing of a number of persons, that if he "were in Mr. Eaton's place, he would assassinate me, and the President would turn every clerk out of office who took my part in this business." Mr. Barry had expressed himself in terms of the greatest bitterness towards me. These and other facts of which I was very credibly informed, satisfied me that a state of feeling existed among those who sympathized with Mr. Eaton, which was not only deeply discreditable to the government, but threatened much individual injury to some very worthy men. I therefore determined to bring the subject to the notice of the President and of the public at the same time. I have said nothing lightly, which I do not believe could be proved by witnesses of unquestionable character; but after the menace of Mr. Evans, they would require an assurance of protection before they could be expected to give voluntary statements. All the means for ascertaining the truth, are at the President's command. The statement I communicated to him, was shewn to several persons who were on the spot and witnessed the excited feeling and great anxiety which pervaded the most sober minded people of the city. It was deemed by all who saw it, a temperate statement of the facts. I am aware that it will be difficult to believe that a person so closely connected in feeling with the President of the United States could have been permitted to lie in wait, armed with sword, cane, and pistols, in the rooms of one of the public buildings, for the purpose of a rencontre with the head of a department. Such a transaction is too gross to be realized by the American people, and hence they will disincline to give it their belief, but it is impossible to resist the force of truth. If an impartial investigation of this transaction shall ever be made, much more than I have said will be fully proved, and whenever such an investigation shall be instituted, if my presence should be deemed necessary, I will, without hesitation, attend at the seat of government for that purpose.

I have remarked that the note of Mr. Eaton indicated a predetermination for a quarrel. This is clearly proved by his seizing, as a pretext for it, a newspaper statement of a fact which had been notorious in the city of Washington for two years past, viz: that *my family had refused to visit his.* This fact he well knew I could not disavow. He did not even allege that I had said any thing to the disparagement of his family; and I could not have disavowed the fact upon which he had predicated his menace, unless I would have consented to be bullied into a statement which every body knew to be false. My reply to his menace was neither more nor less than an unequivocal refusal to disavow the fact that my family had refused to visit his. The guilt or innocence of his wife never was in controversy between Mr. Eaton and myself. He never even complained that I had made any charges against her. She had been charged by others with offences against society which had excluded her from it, long before I went to Washington; and the attempt was to compel me and my family to associate with a woman whom the respectable society of that city had deemed unworthy of such countenance. I resisted this attempt, and this is the complaint of Mr. Eaton, for which he sought my life.

From the Washington Globe.

Mr. Blair:—I have read with no little surprise, a statement in a reported speech of Mr. Ingham, made to his friends in Bucks county, Pa., since his return home—in which he throws out some imputations against me, in his late difference with Major Eaton.—Insinuations of this kind had been previously made by an anonymous writer, which I deemed unworthy of notice; but coming now from the late Secretary of the Treasury, who, no doubt, has been misinformed, I deem it a duty which I owe to myself, to contradict them, and will further say, that I never had any hostility to Mr. Ingham, but was at peace with him and never harbored any thought to harm him.

Respectfully, your ob't. serv't,
JNO. W. OVERTON.

Washington City, 1st July, 1831.

It is proper to state, in justice to Judge Overton, whose name has been introduced by Mr. Ingham, that the Judge, after a short visit to the President, left this City for Old Point in company with Gen. McComb, on Friday 17th of June, before the offensive matter in the Telegraph appeared, and three days before the incidents alluded to by Mr. Ingham occurred.

Baltimore, July 1.—We learn that considerable disturbances took place yesterday among the laborers upon one of the upper divisions of the Rail Road. The rioters committed some acts of damage upon the road and materials;—but it is hoped that the strong measures adopted last evening to suppress them, and preserve the peace, will be attended with success. The number engaged is said to be large—some hundreds, we believe.

[Troops from Baltimore were called out—They returned with about 40 prisoners, most of them the principal transgressors—the rioters had broken up the rails, defaced the granite, &c., and done damage to the amount of about $5000—Their dissatisfaction proceeded from the misconduct of one of the contractors, who cheated them—and they had vented their mischievous vengeance on the rail-road.

The Churchman, an Episcopal paper, printed at New York, has the following paragraph in relation to the recent election of the Rev. Levi S. Ives of that City, to the Bishopric of this Diocese:—

We congratulate our sister diocese upon the judicious choice which she has made for the highest and most responsible office in her gift; and we know of no one, who will more deeply feel, and more solemnly weigh and appreciate the high responsibility attached to that office, than the individual upon whom the wisdom of North Carolina has conferred this distinguished honor. At the same time, we feel bound to state our conviction, that there is not, perhaps, a clergyman within the circle of our Church, who would be called upon, at this immediate crisis, to make greater sacrifices of a private character, by the acceptance of this important appointment, than the highly esteemed and deservedly admired Rector of St. Luke's Parish, in this city.

Gold Mines in this County.—We are informed that a gold mine has been discovered, on the lands of Mr. W. Davis, in this county, about 24 miles West of this place. It has been slightly examined by gentlemen engaged in the mining business, who expressed an opinion that the gold which had been collected was remarkably pure, and the quantity obtained from a bushel of earth as much as could have been expected from this hasty and imperfect manner in which it was "panned out."

Halifax (N. C.) Advocate.

Ca. Sa. Bonds for sale at this office.

FOREIGN.

By the arrival at New York on Saturday, of the fast sailing Ship James Cropper, Capt. Garey, from Bristol, whence she sailed on the 31st May, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are indebted to Capt. Garey, for London papers of 28th and Bristol of 31st May, (the latter containing London dates to 30th.) By this arrival we find no news of a definitive or important character, though they contain voluminous versions of old affairs, documents uninteresting to us, and speculations of the English Editors.

ENGLAND.—All is quiet in this country and the greatest confidence entertained by the people in the success of the Reform Bill.

The King has conferred the order of the Garter upon Earl Grey.

The distress in Ireland continues to increase.

Commercial letters from St. Petersburg state that the Russian officers of the Court, and other nobles of the land, are clothing, arming, and equipping, at their own expense, an army of 100,000 men to march against the Poles.

From the London Times, of the 27th.

We publish with unfeigned satisfaction, letters from Warsaw, bringing intelligence from the Polish armies so late as to the 16th —only 11 days old. These communicate a gallant and important exploit of the patriot General Chizanowski, who was despatched by the Commander-in-Chief with a corps of eight thousand men to disturb the left flank and rear of the Russian army, an expedition into Volhynia, which was conducted with marvellous intrepidity and success, that brave officer bursting through successive lines of Russian posts, beating the enemy in several engagements, and though in the midst of twenty-four thousand Russians, under Generals Kreutz and Witt, capturing 800 prisoners, with which he entered the fortress of Zamosc in triumph. The main object of this well contrived and brilliant enterpize was to substitute a new force in Volhynia for that which, since the misfortunes of Gen. Dwernicki, has been withdrawn from the patriot cause, by the more than dubious unfriendliness of Austria towards the Polish liberties. The new chieftain has thus proved himself at the outset a worthy successor to the brave and skillful Dwernicki; though we trust he is not destined to experience the same viccissitudes of war, or the same treachery from pretended neutrals.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in New York, dated

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1831.

When we daily witness the important and practical benefits, which the Bank of the United States confers, not only upon the government, but upon agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, we should be lost in astonishment at the hostility evinced towards it, if we were not aware of the political agency which produces it. It is insulting common sense, to deny that the Bank of the United States restored specie payments wherever they were suspended, and equalized the exchanges throughout the Union. Our foreign and domestic commerce is the life's blood of the nation. "Commerce is the golden girdle of the globe." Without it, agriculture and manufactures must droop and languish. Merchants, therefore, are the most competent to judge of the wants of commerce.—Ask any practical disinterested merchant in our country of the value of the National Bank, and you will receive but one answer.

Upon this subject, I have had conversations at various times with Mr. Stephen Girard, but particularly within a few days.

Mr. Girard commenced the world friendless and pennyless, and by unexampled industry, sound judgment and strict integrity, he has become the richest man in the new world. The opinion, therefore, of such a man, who has conducted his own bank for nearly twenty years with so much ability, and who is now in the full vigor of his intellect, is worthy of consideration. Mr. Girard says that he would consider the dissolution of the Bank as a great national misfortune. As a *Banker only*, he says that it would be for his interest that the charter should *not* be renewed; but as a citizen of the United States, who looks at the great interest of the community, he says that the destruction of the Bank would be attended with the most ruinous consequences to the country. He says that without the Bank of the United States, the State Banks could not maintain specie payments for any length of time. The exchange operations of the country would consequently become deranged; and, in fact, the whole monied concerns of the nation would be thrown into the same confusion from which the Bank has rescued them. Being in its vicinity, Mr. Girard is fully acquainted with the whole operations of the Bank of the United States, and he bears honorable testimony to the great ability with which its affairs are conducted; to the strict impartiality with which all classes of the community are accommodated; and its total freedom from all share or part in political affairs.—*American.*

We understand through a private correspondent of ours at Szromblochzoskitubksi, a small town in Lithuania, that the Polish Colonel Jumbunsktzski had attacked a body of 6000 Don Cossacks under the command of Gen. Count Rhodblominowitz, killed and salted down 4500 of them; took 3000 prisoners, cooked two thousand seven hundred and fifty-three for breakfast—(the brave Poles having been five days without any thing to eat but their bayonet belts,) and that the "*balance*" of the aforesaid Cossacks had enlisted in the Patriot army. We intend to inquire of some of the New York Editors whether they believe *these* news worthy of credit, as soon as our friend of the Mercantile Advertiser will get some of his correspondents to tell us how to pronounce the names of the gallant fellows who atchieved the exploit.—*Camden Journal.*

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

A MOST DISASTROUS FIRE broke out last night, at about half-past twelve o'clock, in a building in Varick street, between Charlton and Vandam streets, and from twenty-five to thirty buildings were destroyed, mostly dwelling houses with brick fronts, and a wooden church. The fire, according to report on the spot, was occasioned by the squibs and crackers of the day; and as there were several wooden stables, carpenters' shops, and other very combustible materials in the vicinity, we think this highly probable.

The fire spread with such rapidity, that many families barely escaped with their night clothing; and in one instance, a person was dragged from his bed, after the bedstead was on fire. In addition to the property destroyed, several persons are missing, who it is feared have perished in the flames. Two children who were locked up in a room by their parents, who had gone to the theatre, have not been found. Several firemen are, it is said, seriously injured.

The fire broke out in the carpenter's shop of William J. Burke, in the rear of 66 and 68 Charlton street. Mr. B. had a large quantity of lumber on hand, which was all on fire before the engines could reach the scene of conflagration; and unfortunately the distance from a supply of water was so great, that a dozen buildings were in flames before a drop could be thrown on them. The chief supply was from the Hudson River, and when the fire broke out the water was so low that the suction rooted in the mud, and soon gravelled the boxes. It is computed that not less than *one hundred and twenty-five* families are rendered houseless by this disaster; several of whom, who resided in the rear, are reduced to beggary.

THE EX-OFFICIAL CONTROVERSY.

FROM THE GLOBE.

Mr. Blair:—If a sincere wish, and a course of conduct corresponding therewith, could have prevented my name from appearing in the public papers, blended with party politics, I should have escaped the painful necessity of soliciting your giving publicity to this communication.

I had no agency or concern in the affair between Mr. Eaton and Mr Ingham; but in a speech said to have been lately made by Mr. Ingham, he has ascribed participation to me in it. This statement in relation to me, is *entirely untrue* I repeat, I knew nothing of the difference between Mr Eaton and Mr. Ingham, except that I had understood *Ingham had challenged Eaton.*

On Tuesday, after it had ended, I remarked to a gentleman (in the presence of several others,) who said that some of Mr. Ingham's Clerks had determined to defend him against the attacks of Mr. Eaton, that I thought Mr. Eaton was right in vindicating the character of his wife, and if I were present and Mr. Ingham's Clerks should interfere, I should feel it my duty to take part with Mr. Eaton—*but this was on Tuesday, after the affair of Monday had closed*

There were five gentlemen present, three of whom have authorised me to say, they did not hear me say, "were I in Mr. Eaton's place, I would assassinate Mr. Ingham, and the President would turn every Clerk out of office who took part in this business." Nor was any thing said by me that would in the most remote sense authorize such an inference. Very Respectfully,

July 2, 1831. FRENCH S. EVANS.

FROM THE SAME.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Dear Sir:—Mr. Ingham in his address at the Bear Tavern, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, speaking of Major Eaton, says he "had been, for the greater part of the time, stationed in a grocery store, about a half a square from my lodging, during which it was occasionally visited by Mr. Randolph, and by a Mr. *Van Kleeck*, another Clerk in the War Department, who appeared to act the part of videttes."

This statement, so far as I am concerned, I feel it my duty to myself, and the religious society with which I am connected, to pronounce utterly untrue. I assert most solemnly, that Major Eaton was never visited by me at a grocery store, as is represented by Mr. Ingham I declare, according to the best of my recollection, that I never saw Major Eaton from Saturday the 18th, until late in the evening of Monday, when I casually saw him at the house of a friend, a period embracing the controversy in question. I further declare that I had not the slightest agency or participation in that controversy, and that I never had any intimation from Major Eaton, or any of his friends, that he wished or expected me to take any part in it. Very Respectfully,

July 2d, 1831. LAW. L. V. KLEECK.

Military Academy.—By a regulation of the Department of War, it is directed that the five Cadets of each class who shall graduate with the highest honors, shall be attached to the next Army Register and published. We have been politely furnished with the following, as the list of cadets to whom this honor was awarded at the late examination.

FIRST CLASS.—Roswell Park, N. York; Henry Clay, Ken.; James Allen, N. C.; Henry E. Prentiss, Me.; Albert M. Lea, Tenn.

SECOND CLASS.—Robert V. Smith, Miss.; Geo. W. Ward, Mass.; Jacob W. Bailay, R. I.; Benjamin S. Ewell, Va; George W. Cass, Ohio.

THIRD CLASS.—Fred'k A. Smith, Mass.; Wm. H. Sidell, N. Y.; Jona. G. Barnard, Mass.; Roswell W. Lee, Mass.; Rufus King, N. Y.

FOURTH CLASS.—William Smith, N. Y.; H. Laughborough, Ken.; John F. Lee, D. C.; John Sanders, Florida; Curran Pope, Kentucky.

Little Rock, Ark. June 15.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—We are grieved to learn, that Lieutenant Frederick Thomas, a young and highly promising officer of the United States Army, was recently drowned near Cantonment Gibson. The following are the only particulars of this distressing occurrence that have come to our knowledge. The steamboat Hermit, on her recent trip up the river, having run aground a short distance below Cantonment Gibson, Col. Arbuckle, at the request of her commander, despatched Lt. Thomas, with a number of men in a pirogue, to assist in getting her off. He set out, but had only got a few rods from the landing, when the pirogue upset and precipitated the whole company into deep water. Lt. Thomas met a watery grave. The others were rescued, though some of them narrowly escaped with their lives.

The body of Lt. T. was found on the following day, and buried with the honors of war.—*Gazette.*

A poor Yankee lad has invented a machine that makes 300 excellent *wrought* nails in a minute, and has sold it for the small price of $100,000.

DEATH OF MR. MONROE.

NEW YORK, JULY 5, 1831.

Again our National Anniversary has been marked by one of those events, which now it may scarcely be permitted to ascribe to chance. JAMES MONROE, ex-President of the United States, died yesterday about 4 o'clock: thus, like Adams and Jefferson, terminating a long and distinguished life, on the birth-day of that Independence, which, in common with them, he was so forward to establish and maintain. He was not, indeed, like those his great predecessors, of that immortal Congress, which declared, that "these United Colonies were, and of right ought to be, Independent States;" and who "pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," to make good that Declaration; but his youthful blood was shed for, and the subsequent years of a prolonged life have been devoted to, the Nation, which, by that memorable decision, and the valor, wisdom, and fortitude, whereby it was maintained, assumed "its separate and equal station among the Powers of the earth." Mr. Monroe's career has, indeed, been a fortunate one. Passing successively through all the intermediate stations of member of the state and national legislatures, of Governor of his own state, of diplomatic representative of the United States at various Courts in Europe, of Secretary of State of the United States, he was finally elevated to the Presidency; and he alone, since Washington, was so elevated without opposition, by the unanimous concurrence of all his fellow-citizens. After twice fulfilling the constitutional term as President, he retired from the chief magistracy, with health impaired, with fortunes dilapidated, but with pure hands. Dispensing for eight successive years the patronage of a great and opulent republic he returned at the end of that period, to the ranks of private life, in honorable poverty, but with the proud consciousness of having faithfully done his duty. Broken health and family afflictions combined, had latterly induced Mr. Monroe to remove from Virginia to this city, where, in the bosom of his daughter's family, and amid the most solicitous and affectionate cares of attached relatives and friends, he yesterday breathed his last.

Mr. Monroe was so much exhausted by his long illness, as not to manifest any token of consciousness yesterday.

The funeral will take place on *Thursday* afternoon at four o'clock, from the residence of *Samuel L. Gouverneur*, Prince street.

American.

Mr. Monroe was born in September 1758, in the County of Westmoreland, Virginia, and died in his 73d year. In September last he lost his wife, long the cherished companion of his prosperity as well as of his adversity. Embarrassments and afflictions no doubt contributed to hasten his decease. His desire of returning to Virginia, and there closing his days, was often and earnestly expressed. We learn that he retained all his mental faculties to the last, and was perfectly composed and calm.

When the noise of firing began at midnight, he opened his eyes inquiringly; and when the cause was communicated to him, a look of intelligence indicated that he understood what the occasion was. There can be little doubt that the simultaneous departure of his two predecessors on the same day was present to his mind.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

GENERAL ORDER.

New York, July 5th, 1831.

The President with deep and sincere regret, announces to the members of the Society, that the venerable *James Monroe*, late President of the United States, and a member of the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati, died at his residence in this city yesterday, at half past three o'clock, P. M. being the 55th anniversary of our national Independence.

Mr. Monroe joined the army of the Revolution in the fall or winter of 1776 as a volunteer, and brought with him from Virginia a company of artillery which he raised and commanded and of which the late William Washington was lieutenant. Captain (afterwards Colonel) Monroe sought the post of danger at the battle of Trenton on the 26th December, 1776, and greatly distinguished himself as an officer in that action, in which he was severely wounded, having been shot through the breast, and by which he was disabled for nearly a year. After his recovery he was appointed Aid de Camp to Major General Lord Sterling, and continued in his staff for some time. He was subsequently elected a member of the Continental Congress, and was a member in the year 1783, when General Washington resigned his commission to that body.

After the war, Colonel Monroe was appointed by General Washington, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and was subsequently appointed Secretary of State under Mr. Madison, and held the last office from 1811 to the fall of 1814; when, in consequence of the war with Great Britain, in which the U. States were then engaged, and to give greater vigor to the operations of the War Department, he was appointed Secretary of War, and held that office until the peace of 1815, when he was again placed by Mr. Madison at the head of the Department of State.

Mr. Monroe was installed President of the United States on the 4th March, 1817, and held that high and dignified office for two terms.

The members of the Society are directed to wear the usual badge of mourning for a deceased member for thirty days; and they are also respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the deceased on Thursday afternoon next, at four o'clock, from the place to be appointed for that purpose. By order of

Col. RICHARD VARICK, *Pres't.*

CHARLES GRAHAM, *Secretary.*

GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 7, 1831.

The President of the United States, with deep regret, announces to the Navy and to the Marine Corps, the death of our illustrious and venerated fellow-citizen James Monroe. It pleased Divine Providence to remove him from this scene of trial, in the city of New York, on the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence: and from sympathy with his relations and the American People for his loss, and from respect to his sacrifices and sufferings in achieving, and his distinguished services in sustaining, that Independence, the President orders, that funeral honors shall be paid to his memory at each of the Navy Yards, and on board all the public vessels in commission, by firing twenty-one minute guns, commencing at twelve o'clock M. on the day after this communication is received, by carrying their flags half mast for one week, and by the officers wearing crape on the left arm for six months.

LEVI WOODBURY.

Washington, July 8.

The respect of the Government, on the occasion of the decease of Ex-President Monroe, was testified yesterday by the closing of all the Public Offices during the day.

The President of the United States returned to the Seat of Government yesterday, in the Steamboat Potomac, from his excursion down the Bay.—*Nat. Int. July 8th.*

The President's trip to the *Rip Raps*, has given rise to some pleasantries. One is surprised to learn he should seek relaxation from the cares of office in Castle *Calhoun;* and another in noticing his departure for Point *Comfort*, is fearful he would have a long voyage before he reached it.—*Augusta Cour.*

Mr. Eaton has been trying an experiment with Mr. Berrien, similar to the one with Mr. Ingham. It seems he found a *blue razor* in the late Attorney General. The cause is said to be the same as in the case of Mr. Ingham. He will next, we suppose, *branch off* on another Ex-Secretary.—*Ib.*

Bad Example.—The President swore lately; for he said, DICKENS take the Treasury. We suppose he was out of humor with Mr. Ingham, its late Secretary.—*Ib.*

Understanding that many of our citizens doubted the practicability of bringing water from the River, the *Independent Fire Company*, on Saturday last, completely proved that it was perfectly easy, by doing it. They run down Engine No. 1, to the wharf, threw the Suction Pipe into the River opposite Washington-st., and through their hose, played on Spencer's house on the corner of Broad street, throwing the water entirely over the building. The effort was found not to be as great from some cause as it was in giving the Engine its full effect with the common pipe with a full Engine from the Hydrant. This was the original destination of their large Engine—to supply, from the river, or some other inexhaustible reservoir, one or two smaller ones, stationed near the spot, where their services might be wanted. The quantity of hose on hand scarcely reaches from the River to the South side of Broad-street. It is with pleasure we notice the success of the above experiment, as it proves that the enterprise of this public spirited Corps has been directed by wisdom and its schemes matured with judgment.

The building erected for them on Washington-st., north of Broad-st., by the City Council, will soon be ready for the reception of their Engines and apparatus.—*Ib.*

Dr. Charles P. Heartt of Philadelphia, advertises as a Dentist, Cupper, Bleeder and Leecher. This evacuating gentleman's sign ought to be the "*Bleeding Heart.*"

Camden Journal.

The Boston Patriot says, "we are sorry to hear that Lafayette has lost his influence with the Government, and has retired to La Grange for the summer. It augurs ill for France, that his pure patriotism should not be acknowledged as sterling coin at the Court of Louis Phillipe."

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

Messrs. Editors:—In looking over Martin's London Magazine, for the year 1755—56, I was struck with the comparative view of the population of the British Provinces in North America at that time, with that of the United States in 1830. It may, perhaps, be amusing to your readers, and the curious in such matters, to know what the population of this continent was in those days; I have, therefore, made a copy of it, which I hand to you for publication.

In Nova Scotia, besides the Military, the English inhabitants were found to be	5,000
In New Hampshire,	30,000
Massachusetts,	200,000
Rhode Island,	35,000
Connecticut,	80,000
New York,	90,000
New Jersey,	50,000
Pennsylvania,	250,000
Maryland,	85,000
Virginia,	90,000
North Carolina,	35,000
South Carolina,	30,000
Georgia,	6,000
Total,	986,000

A gentleman left at our office yesterday, a singular Stalk of Corn, which grew in his garden near St. Paul's Church. The Spike or Ear which grows generally from the Stalk, at the point where the blade joins it, has come out in the centre of the tassel. The cob with the grains upon it are all perfectly formed, but are without any shock or covering. One or two ears of a small size are also attached to the Stalk.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A daily paper is about to be published in the city of Washington, avowedly to advocate the election of the Hon. John McLean to the Presidency of the United States.—*Balt. Gaz.*

BALTIMORE, JULY 7.

We learn that the location of the lines and planes upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road at Parr's Spring Ridge being now completed, the Directors yesterday issued an order to their Chief Engineer, to commence without delay the location of the proposed lateral road to Washington. We also learn that, for the purpose of expediting this location, two brigades of engineers will be organized, who will commence operations immediately.

The *Cape Fear Recorder*, after the burning of the Capitol and Canova's Statue, mentions the following interesting fact:—

"ALFRED MOORE, Esq., one of the members from Brunswick County, in the first session of the General after the Statue was conveyed to *it should be placed on rollers, and doors of the Capitol should be enlarged* to render it practicable, to move it edifice, in the event of a fire. was estimated at $1200. The Moore was renewed at the following and was grounded on his observation carelessness and negligence of the workmen employed about the Capitol these facts—he predicted the event now affects so extensively and so inhabitants of this State—and he rung this prediction in the ears of leagues—*that the Capitol would be* The warning was unheeded; and we rally enquire—on what defensible was it so? Is it not to be imputed narrow views of economy, which are opposed to the counsels of liberal in instances such as this, but also shed a blighting influence on the ests and general prosperity of the

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The collections in Baltimore for of the Fayetteville sufferers, have been pleted, and the duties of the superin committee closed. They report the and transmission of $5,762 79.

It may not be improper to say, the tee of superintendence for this city ty, will in a few days make a report labors; meantime, we may report, have been transmitted in cash, $11,

Philadelphia U. S. G

Twelve hundred dollars have been in the town of Lowell (Mass.) for the Fayetteville sufferers by the late fire.

FROM THE SALISBURY JOURNAL.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting citizens of Concord and its vicinity at the Court House on the 26th June, vise some measurers of relief for the at the late fire at Fayetteville.

On motion, JOHN PHIFER was called chair, and JAMES G. SPEARS appointed tary.

D. M. Barringer, Esq. submitted lowing resolutions which were unanimo dopted:—

Resolved, That the destructive with which the inhabitants of Fayetteville been recently visited, entitles them sympathy of all benevolent communities

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to such voluntary contributions from the of this village and its vicinity, as may to the sufferers from the late fire at ville; and to transmit the same, with pression of the sense of this meeting, authorities of that city.

On motion of Dr. Phifer, P. Barringer seph Young, D. M. Barringer and Coleman, were appointed a committee the second resolution.

JOHN PHIFER, *Ch'n.*

JAS. G. SPEARS, *Sec'y.*

The Saturday Courier,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, OF NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, &c. &c.

The LARGEST Newspaper printed in Philadelphia and the CHEAPEST in the U. States.—Terms only $2 per annum, half yearly in advance.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is respectfully invited to this popular weekly publication—furnishing it certainly does, one of the most acceptable repositories of information to persons whose occupations will not permit them to enjoy the advantages of perusing the daily Journals, and also for those who residence in the city, and desire (for a moderate equivalent) an acquaintance with the earliest and current News.

The SATURDAY COURIER is printed on the extent Napier Press, and comprizes Twenty-eight columns of the largest class, which is renewed every week and includes Light Reading, in all its departments, Internal Improvements, Commerce, Agriculture, Domestic Manufactures, Prices Current, Stocks, The Grain and Flour Market, Public Sales, Groceries, &c, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence received during the week, and all other subjects of an interesting nature.

The publishers have already received the most flattering assurances of complete success—and their intention to keep up corresponding efforts to make their Journal deserving the popular character it has obtained.

The publishers have the advantage of very extensive facilities of obtaining information at HOME and ABROAD—which is afforded by an abundant exchange with all the principal papers in the Union, besides which, their office is furnished with the London and Liverpool papers and Magazines at the earliest dates.

The publishers intend to devote annually a portion of the profits of their work, to the promotion of the cause of Literature.—As soon as the proper arrangements can be effected, a premium of

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

will be awarded for the best AMERICAN TALE. The gentlemen who shall be selected to decide the award, shall be named at the time of offering the premium.

The publishers request their country brethren to give the above notice a few insertions in their respective journals. The same favor will be reciprocated.

All orders for the Saturday Courier, (containing the price of subscription,) must be addressed to

WOODWARD & SPRAGG,
Philadelphia.

A specimen of the above paper may be seen at the Observer Office.

A CARD.

CAPTAIN PARTRIDGE begs leave to inform the public, that the AMERICAN LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, and MILITARY ACADEMY, at Norwich, State of Vermont, is now open, under his personal superintendance, for the reception Students. Young Gentlemen wishing to become members of it, are requested to present themselves for admission as soon as convenient. The course of instruction will be as extensive, and it is believed, more *practically useful* than at any seminary in the United States. The eleventh anniversary of the Institution will be celebrated at Norwich, on Monday, the 5th of September next, with appropriate exercises. Those gentlemen who have been members of it, either at Norwich or Middletown, are specially and earnestly requested to be present, and join in the celebration. The friends of education, and gentlemen of literature and science generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

July 6, 1831.

FAYETTEVILLE:

EDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1831.

ving received the beautiful and excel- press which we ordered about five weeks from Mr. Ramage, of Philadelphia, we abled to present the Observer to its kind rs, in its accustomed shape. On which oc- we may be pardoned for saying, that un- most disheartening circumstances have bored to keep up a regular, though di- ive publication; well pleased, if all our may serve to show how much we feel in- d for the generous interest manifested by ny of our patrons in the continuance and ss of our journal.

s an appropriate occasion, too, for remind- ir delinquent Subscribers at a distance, debts, which, under existing circumstan- they peculiarly owe us. If they have before put off, from forgetfulness or conve- e, the liquidation of our claims, which, ately, are small, but in the aggregate, of great amount to *us*, they will surely feel peculiar obligations to do so no longer. s assure them, that by making a speedy tance of the amount of the accounts which is day transmit in the mode allowed by Post Office Laws, they will not only be g a debt, but will also mitigate the effects calamity with which we have been visit- To many, we know it is not necessary to ven thus much.

e take the risk of all remittances by mail. ith the exception of the large amount due distant subscribers, we have every rea- o be cheered by the prospect before us. ubscription list has been rapidly increas- or a few months past, and the influence of of our old subscribers has been liberally ed since the fire in adding new names to

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heat.—We learn that only a small quanti- new wheat has been brought to market as owing no doubt to the very unfavorable her. The last sale that we heard of was ¾ cents; but it is expected that the price fall to 70 or 75 cents as soon as it is ht in plentifully.

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painful interest has been imparted to the Anniversary, by the death of the venera- Ex-President Monroe, on that glorious It is among the most astonishing events e eventful existence of this nation, that out of four of the illustrious dead who filled its highest office, have departed on nniversary of its Independence. The sim- eous death of Adams and Jefferson, on th of July 1826, just a half century after Declaration of their country's Indepen- e, filled the mind with wonder and awe; , therefore, must be the public feeling on resent occasion, when, as the New York rican well remarks, we "may scarcely rmitted to ascribe it to chance."

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e must decline a discussion with the Edi- f the Greensborough Patriot upon the is- hich he seeks to join with us. It is a ct upon which we have never allowed lf even to touch; because we believed that cuss it, in any way that we can conceive ould be to cast a fire-brand among gun- er. We take this occasion to inform the r, that it has been on account of his fre- t introduction of this subject into his col- , that we have declined the insertion of rospectus, which he has once or twice to us for that purpose; and which, upon y other account, we would cheerfully have

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he future Policy of the Country.—In Mr. am's late Speech at Doylestown, we find ollowing highly interesting paragraph in ion to the crisis in the affairs of this coun- which will be produced by the extinguish- t of the national debt. It must be appar- o all, that unless a war, or some other un- cted occurrence, shall require the contin- e of high tariff duties, the people will ne- submit to such enormous taxes as are at nt imposed; they will require a reduction out 50 per cent. What then will become e Northern Manufacturers, if, as they say, can only be sustained by the present high ? It will be a matter for the grave con- ation of the next Congress, whether a sys- of gradual reduction ought not at once to opted, which would serve the double pur- of quieting the complaints of the South, preventing a too sudden change in the fi- ial policy of the country. At all events, people of the South should look, and may ink look with certainty, to a speedy ac- plishment of their wishes, without the aid llification, or any other desperate remedy. e following is the extract from Mr. Ing-

t ought not to be disguised, that the final guishment of the public debt, which is near at hand, will present a new crisis e affairs of our country. The public mind d therefore be familiarized to it, and pre- ion made in advance for the event. To nue permanently upon the people, taxes l to ten millions of dollars, the amount of present sinking fund, more than will be ired for the current expenses of the Gov- ent, will, I most conscientiously believe, d the existence of this Union; and the we disregard the complaints of those who themselves aggrieved, the more rapidly that great evil be hastened. What can ensate for the breaking up of a confede- , which is the highest and may be the last of liberty! On the other hand, sudden- l indiscriminately to reduce the impost s to the scale of revenue for the current diture, would cause a scene of ruin cannot be described. I have no doubt ll these evils may be averted, and instead ltiplying antagonist interests, and excit- mosity and hatred throughout the na- marked by geographical boundaries the dangerous of all, that measures might be ed which would preserve every interest country, in the operation of which, eve- on would be reconciled; and which ... together the different parts with bonds of affection founded in mutual personal as well as political interests. The successful adaptation of these measures to their end, will require not less of the spirit of patriotism and of compromise, than knowledge of the condition, and skill in the arrangement of our diversified pursuits. The system is complex, and simplicity can only be restored by slow degress, and the time is at hand when the work should be in progress. The difficulties are great, but they are not insurmountable, and the object is worthy of the highest effort of human intelligence. To establish more firmly the bonds of this Union, not by physical power, but by means of the moral cements, mutual affection, and mutual interest, is a work of the most exalted character, and when accomplished will perpetuate an undisturbed possession of our rich inheritance, not only to our posterity, but render it, at no distant day, by the mere force of example, not less valuable to the cause of human liberty and happiness throughout the world. This work, so far as it depends on the Treasury Department, has now been committed, I trust, to abler hands, and I devoutly hope it may meet with the attention and success it so well deserves."

The Vice President.—We are truly glad to see the following, which, coming from a paper printed in the town in which Mr. Calhoun resides, may be considered an authorized assurance that the public will shortly be favored with his views upon an important doctrine. He has been called upon to avow them by men of all parties, and we therefore expect to hear none of the Editorial corps accusing him of indelicacy and office-seeking in thrusting his opinion before the public.

FROM THE PENDLETON MESSENGER.

We observe that the opinions of the Vice President, in reference to what is called "nullification," are a subject of much speculation, and that some of the public journals have called on him to state what they are. We are satisfied that there has been, on his part, no attempt to conceal or disguise his sentiments, on this, or any other subject, interesting to the public; and that whatever doubts may be felt in relation to them in any quarter, have not originated in any act of his, but may be traced to the fact that his station affords him no opportunity of making his opinions officially known; and that he has been restrained from communicating them informally to the public by a feeling of delicacy, and the apprehension that it might be considered an improper intrusion, and not from the desire to leave his sentiments doubtful.

We respect such feelings, but we believe that there are occasions on which they ought to yield to higher considerations, and that such is the present. We are gratified to learn from a quarter entitled to credit, that this is probably the impression of the Vice President himself; and that yielding to what appears to be the wish of the public, and in the candor due to his own character, he will place his sentiments before the public without reserve, in reference to the subject which has caused these remarks.

It is confidently stated in the Northern papers, that Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Minister to Russia, in place of Mr. Randolph.

In Washington City, the late Anniversary was celebrated by the Jackson party, in one place, and by the Clay party, in another. It is a remarkable circumstance, as stated by the National Intelligencer, that among the 500 persons who dined with the Clay party, it is believed that there was not a single officer of the United States, Civil, Military, or Naval. This we consider the consequence of "Proscription." The Intelligencer also says, "The Administration dinner was less numerously attended, but had among those who partook of it, a number of officers of the Government and of the Diplomatic Corps."

In Charleston, there was a strong muster of forces for the occasion, and each party, (the State Rights and Union,) claims to have had a majority. Gen. Hayne delivered an Oration before the former, and Col. Drayton before the latter. These are spoken of in the highest terms in the Charleston papers. Upwards of *fourteen hundred* persons sat down to dinner under the Union banner. A great number of toasts were drunk, which, as we cannot drink them, we have not time to read. But it is our duty, and a pleasing one, to publish the following patriotic letter from President Jackson, in reply to the invitation of the Committee of the Union party:

WASHINGTON CITY, June 14th, 1831.

"*Gentlemen:*—It would afford me much pleasure, could I at the same time accept your invitation of the 5th inst., and that with which I was before honored by the municipal authorities of Charleston. A necessary attention to the duties of my office must deprive me of the gratification I should have had in paying, under such circumstances, a visit to the State of which I feel a pride in calling myself a citizen by birth.

"Could I accept your invitation, it would be with the hope that all parties—all the men of talent, exalted patriotism, and private worth, who have been divided in the manner you describe, might be found united before the altar of their country, on the day set apart for the solemn celebration of its independence—independence which cannot exist without Union, and with it, is eternal.

"Every enlightened citizen must know, that a separation, could it be effected, would begin with civil discord, and end in colonial dependence on a foreign power, and obliteration from the list of nations. But he should also see that high and sacred duties which must and will, at all hazards, be performed, present an insurmountable barrier to the success of any plan of disorganization, by whatever patriotic name it may be decorated, or whatever high feelings may be arrayed for its support. The force of these evident truths, the effect they must ultimately have upon the minds of those who seem for a moment to have disregarded them, make me cherish the belief I have expressed, that could I have been present at your celebration, I should have found all parties concurring to promote the object of your association. You have distinctly expressed that object—"to revive in its full force the benign spirit of the Union, and to renew the mutual confidence in each other's good will and patriotism." Such endeavors, calmly and firmly persevered in, cannot fail of success. Such sentiments are appropriate to the celebration of that high festival, which commemorates the simultaneous declaration of Union and Independence—and when on the return of that day, we annually renew the pledge that our heroic fathers made of life, of fortune, and of sacred honor, let us never forget that it was given to sustain us as a *United*, not less than an *Independent* people.

"Knowing as I do, the private worth and public virtues of distinguished citizens to whom declarations inconsistent with an attachment to the Union have been ascribed, I cannot but hope, that if accurately reported, they were the effect of momentary excitement, not deliberate design; and that such men can never have formed the project of pursuing a course of redress through any other than constitutional means; but if I am mistaken in this charitable hope, then in the language of the father of our country, I would conjure them to estimate properly "the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness;" to cherish a "cordial, habitual, and immoveable attachment to it: accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

"Your patriotic endeavors, Gentlemen, to lessen the violence of party dissention, cannot be forwarded more effectually than by inculcating a reliance on the justice of our National Councils, and pointing to the fast approaching extinction of the public debt, as an event which must necessarily produce modifications in the Revenue System, by which all interests, under a spirit of mutual accommodation and concession, will be probably protected.

"The grave subjects introduced in your letter of invitation, have drawn from me the frank exposition of opinions, which I have neither interest nor inclination to conceal.

"Grateful for the kindness you have personally expressed, I renew my expressions of regret that it is not in my power to accept your kind invitation; and I have the honor to be, with great respect,

"Your obedient and humble servant,
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON."

The Anniversary of Independence was celebrated at Norfolk with more than usual ceremony; not only by a Military parade, Orations, &c., but also by a civic procession, consisting of the followers of the various branches of the Mechanic Arts, with banners and emblems, &c.

The President of the United States, being at Fortress Monroe, in the neighborhood of Norfolk, was, with Mr. Trist, invited to attend the Public dinner on the occasion. The following was his reply to the invitation:

RIP RAPS, July 1, 1831.

Gentlemen:—Your polite invitation on behalf of the Volunteer Corps of Norfolk to their celebration of the 55th anniversary of the Independence of our happy country, is received. A resolution, long since taken, not to partake of a public dinner during my continuance in office, prevents me from enjoying the pleasure of being your guest on this occasion.

The birth day of our Independence and Freedom will ever awaken, in every bosom worthy of the high privilege, sentiments of the most delightful character, and although not personally present, my soul will be with you in the commemoration of an event that has afforded the first proof that man is capable of self-government.

Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves, and for the fellow citizens you represent, the assurance of my high respect and cordial regard.

ANDREW JACKSON.

We find the following in the Charleston Courier of the 9th inst. The reader will see how the prediction has been verified:

Mr. Monroe is stated to have been very ill at New York, on the 1st inst. and was not expected to survive many days. It would be a remarkable circumstance, if like Adams and Jefferson, he should expire on the 4th.

Charleston Courier.

On the 4th instant, our fellow citizen, Mr. Doyle O'Hanlon, laid the keel of a new Steam Boat, 110 feet long, to measure 250 tons.

Wilmington Recorder.

Philadelphia, July 5.

The weather of yesterday morning was not as hot as might have been expected, and the celebration was as temperate and orderly in our city as its character required. The troops that "turned out" had the best appearance and carriage. We shall have detailed accounts, no doubt, of the several public dinners. We learn that the friends of the *American System* and *Henry Clay* were eminently successful as to the numbers, composition and conduct of the company in the Musical Fund Hall. Mr. Sergeant, who presided, addressed the assemblage,—upwards of five hundred attentive auditors—in a very animated strain, in regard to the merits of Mr. Clay and the demerits of President Jackson and his administration. Speeches were delivered by other gentlemen. The entertainment of the Young Men, at the Washington Hall, was marked by the traits which became their patriotic spirit and excellent reputation. The Jackson Company at the *Military Hall* is said to have been less numerous and orderly than those we have mentioned. We have heard of a violent scuffle occasioned by a proposition to toast Judge M'Lean, but we shall have genuine particulars soon. It is highly probable that the accounts of the public feasts will shew a considerable decay of *Jacksonism*, not only in our city and county, but in other districts of Pennsylvania, and, indeed, almost every where else in the Union. The spell has been removed from many more thousands than do, as yet, confess their disenthralment.—*National Gazette.*

The collections made in this town for the sufferers by the late calamitous fire at Fayetteville, amounted to $2067 64, which sum was remitted to the Commissioners of that town on the 23d ult. by Richard Jackson and Thomas P. Ives, Esqrs. the committee appointed for that purpose.

Providence Journal.

One of the charges brought against Col. R. E. B. Baylor, a Representative in the last Congress from Alabama, and a candidate for re-election, is, that he did not board, during the last winter, while at Washington, at a Jackson boarding house! How contemptible! The Colonel replies to this grave charge, that he boarded with a lady sixty years of age; and that if she was a Clay*man* he knew it not, as he had something else to do than to discourse politics with her.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The compiler of the New York Annual Register, estimates the value of Domestic Goods sold at private sale in that city, in 1830, at full $15,000,000.

The Lexington (Ky.) Reporter says, that the improvements now going on in that town, are greater in amount than those of many preceding years. New buildings, to the value of 100,000 dollars, will be erected during the season; besides many and extensive repairs to old ones. The streets and pavements are also undergoing improvement.—One of the former (Limestone street) is to be MacAdamized.

The Wilmington (Del.) Free Press mentions that within the last six or seven weeks there have arrived at that port ten hundred and ninety-seven Irish, and one hundred and ten English emigrants; for each of which one dollar was paid into the treasury of the poor for Newcastle county.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"THE LATE FIRE."

"Oh! when will the Sessions be over."

Oh! when will this talking be over,
Concerning the general distress—
We formerly wallow'd in clover,
But now, we're in want, I confess;
We are all growing thinner and thinner,
And look in a rapid decline—
At M—tsby's you'll get a good dinner,
But the devil a drop of good wine.
I certainly think we'll expire,
And die off, by wholesale, from grief—
At Home, you hear nought but "The Fire,"
Abroad, you hear nought but "Relief."

"The Fire" 's a topic, that's standing—
The "Tenth" keep as close as a mouse,
All day they are down at the Landing,
To meet in, at night, they've no house.
At breakfast, they're reading the papers,
(The 'Relief fund,' they have in their eye;)
At dinner, they're all in the vapours,
At how they'll *divide*, bye and bye.
At supper, they sit when they take it,
In silence, like ghosts, I declare,
Or, if they should happen to break it,
'Tis "Market," or "Capitol Square."

When the Capitol burned, I expected
Conversation would take a slight turn,
But the topic was never neglected,
'Twas n't *quench'd*, but continued to *burn*.
The Folks at Haymount are suspected
Of endeavouring the "Market" to get,
And by the Police, it 's expected
They 'll succeed in the project yet;
At the "Town meeting" many insisted
The "Centre of Green" was the spot;
But the project was strongly resisted,
As most people deem'd it a plot.

We have not a Ball or a Party,
In Lethe our senses to lull;
And tho' we are all well and hearty,
Yet the "Terrasect" 's terribly dull.
I wish that the "Fund" was divided,
I'd pack up, and be off in two hours,
Which course—I shall leave undecided—
So I left me these "green shady bowers."
"The Beaux" talk no longer of Cupid,
And say matrimony 's a gull—
The "Fourth of July" was quite stupid,
"*You heard me!*" I say it was dull.

Altho' I am constantly chiding,
At home, about nought else they talk,
You see nothing but "Ruins," if riding,
And the case is the same if you walk.
'The Fire,' like metal you burnish, keeps bright,
And I fear me, it never will rust—
My Public—I heard—but last evening—
A new plan for a "Market" discussed;
And I heard Albert Fitz Allan Starkett,
Thomas Timothy Gobble addressing,
Say the new "Longitudinal Market"
Was certainly very distressing.

DIED,

At the residence of his father in Hillsborough, on the 25th ult., Mr. William D. Murphey, aged about 29 years, after a distressing illness of four months.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Flour $4 to 4 50, Bacon 7 to 8, Corn 80 to 90, Wool 26, Cotton 7 to 7 75, Salt 60 to 70, Iron 4 to 5, Sugar 7 to 9, Coffee 11 to 13, Molasses 30.

The above quotation of Wool is correct as to the ordinary parcels, but we understand that within a few days past, two bales have been sold at 28 cents, and two others at 30 cents. The increased price was owing to the great care bestowed in preparing it for market.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 13. 36tf

Removal.

The Office of the Bank of the United States is removed to the large Brick House on Gillespie Street, formerly occupied by the Branch of the State Bank, and more recently by the Post Office.

July 12, 1831.

FURNITURE SALE.

ON Tuesday July 19th, at the Ashe Buildings, foot of Hay mount, a variety of Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE,

the property of a House-keeper leaving Town. Among which, are Sideboard, Bureau, Tables, Bedsteads, &c.

WILLKINGS & CO. *Aucts.*

July 11. 36-2w.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE,

On Hay street, 7 doors West of the Planter's Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, the following articles; viz.

Gums, Camphor, Assafœtida, &c.
Iodine, Peperine and Quinine,
Copaiva, resinous and solidified,
Œthiops and Turpeth Minerals,
Pearl Sago, Calomel,
Quicksilver, Quassia,
Saffron, English and meadow,
Black, red and white Oxydes of Mercury,
Extracts of Hyosciamus, Cicuta, Gentian and Jalap, &c.
Acids, Tartaric-acetic, & Benzoic,
Barks, Peruvian and Angustura,
Ditto Cinnamon,
Aquafortis,
Oils, olive, lamp, almond, Harlem, &c.
Sugar of Lead,
White and blue Vitriol,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Soda and salts Tartar,
Phosphate of Soda,
Phosphites,
Phosphorus,
Patent Medicines,
Lancets, Evans's, crown, spring and common,
Flour of Sulphur,
Bole do.
Turmeric, powdered,
Emory, coarse and fine,
Nitric Acid,
Muriatic do.
Sulphuric do.
Aloes, socot: and barb.
Antimony,
Armenian Bole,
Allspice, and Pepper,
Arrow Root,
Anniseed, &c.
Arsenic, powdered,
Annatto,
Alum,
Coriander and Cardamom Seed,
Magnesia, lump, calcined and Henry's,
Madder opt.
Manna opt.
Senna leaves,
Mustard, best English,
Castor Oil,
Surgical Instruments,
Dentist's do.
Hull's patent Trusses,
Common do.
Snuffs, Rappee Maccoboy, &c.
Mace and Cloves,
Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
Fine Sponge,
Painter's Materials, &c.

These, with a general assortment of Articles connected with the business, he will warrant of the first quality.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

July 13. 36tf.

$30,000 CAPITAL.

Lottery Notice.

The Great New York Lottery advertised to draw on the 13th inst., is postponed until the 21st September. All orders sent previous to this notice will be held subject to the order of those sending. In the mean time, I would recommend the following snug Scheme, to draw on the 20th inst. Delay not to secure a chance.

NEW YORK LOTTERY—EXTRA.

Class 19, draws on Wednesday the 20th inst. in the City of New York.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000 DOLLARS,
1		10,000 DOLLARS,
1		10,000 DOLLARS,
1		2,000 DOLLARS,
1		2,000 DOLLARS,
1		2,000 DOLLARS,
6		1,000 DOLLARS,
6		500 DOLLARS,
6		400 DOLLARS,
6		300 DOLLARS,
12		200 DOLLARS,

Many of 170's, 100's, &c.

Tickets $5, Shares in proportion.

Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets by mail, will meet with prompt attention, and the Drawing forwarded to all those who request it. Recollect and Address to

B. W. HEWSON,

July 1831. Petersburg, Va.

Schuyler's Palace of Fortune,

☞IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

LIST of brilliant N. York Lotteries to be drawn in the city of New York, for the Summer Campaign.

July 13—Class 8—$15,000—66 No. Lottery, 10 drawn—22 in a package. Tickets $5.

July 20—Extra 19, 36 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots—Capitals, three of 10,000, dolls., 5,000 dolls. Tickets 5 dolls.

July 27—Extra 20—66 No. Lottery—22 in a package—9 drawn ballots; Capitals 40,000 dolls., 10,000 dolls., 5,000 dolls. Tickets $10, and lowest prize 12 dolls.

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries, by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt and confidential attention. When one or more Tickets are ordered, the postage need not be paid. Those who prefer it, to save postage, will have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail, and the original Tickets will be sealed up and held subject to the owner's disposal. This plan, though generally adopted by my customers, is not done without express orders.

Bank notes current in any part of the U. States, or the Canadas, will be received by me at par for tickets. I am authorized to make reference to the Managers, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, also to many first rate Houses in this City, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Georgia. Please address

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,

July 5. New York.

☞TAKE NOTICE.

In consequence of interference with other arrangements, the drawing of the very splendid Mammoth Lottery which was advertised to have taken place on the 13th of July, has been *postponed* until the 21st of September, at which time it will positively be drawn. Those who have ordered Tickets in this Lottery, are informed that the money will be retained subject to their order. There are many good Lotteries to be drawn in July, particularly on the 27th—Capitals 40,000 dolls., 10,000, 5,000, &c. Tickets 10 dolls., and the lowest Prize 12 dollars. Should I receive no notice to the contrary from my numerous patrons, I shall invest each remittance intended for the Mammoth scheme as ordered, and forward the Tickets as soon as ready, which will probably be about the middle of July. This Lottery will positively be drawn on the 21st September, as advertised.

POETRY.

A REMINISCENCE.

"I saw her in childhood,
A bright gentle thing,
Like the dawn of the morning,
Or dews of the spring;
The blossoms and birds
Were her playmates all day,
Herself as attractive
And artless as they.

I met her again,—
A fair girl of eighteen,—
Fresh glitt'ring with graces,
Of mind, and of mien,
Her speech was all music;
Like moonlight she shone;
The envy of many;
The glory of one.

Years, years fleeted over—
I stood at her feet,
The bud had grown blossom;
The blossom was fruit.
A dignified mother
Her infant she bore,
And look'd more engaging
Than ever before.

I saw her once more;
'Twas the day that she died!
Heaven's light was around her,
And Faith at her side!
No wishes to move her,
No fears to appal;
O, then! I felt, then,
She was fairest of all!" C. J.

From the Saturday Bulletin.

A LIVE YANKEE.—A scene occurred before one of our magistrates in the early part of the week, which furnished great amusement to a crowded auditory, and the particulars of which are briefly as follows:—

'I reckon you're a squire, an't you?' said a fellow, as he whisked into the office, his face red as a lobster with the heat, and the perspiration pouring down his cheeks in a stream, which he in vain essayed to wipe off with a dirty cotton handkerchief.

'I'm a magistrate, sir—have you any business with me?'

'Guess I have that. I've got business for you and two or three others. You see I'm from Bosting—Bosting—you know where Bosting is, I guess, don't you?' Well, I come right slick down from there in a smack, with Cap'n Joe Whipple—our Sal was along too—oh! she's a heavenly crittur—and Joe Whipple too he's a severe one. So you see all the voyage I kind o' hitched up to Sal, and Sal she kind o' seemed to like it, as so at last I seemed to think she'd make a cruel good wife for me, and told her so. So says she to me, 'Nathan,'—my name's Nathan—Nathan Lumberfunction's my name—'Nathan,' says she, 'you're a sort of a slickish man, I guess we'll do it.' I reckon so too, says I, and so you see with that I jest gave her a buss in her chops by way of a saluter, and we fixed it all to go to some Squire and be spliced jest as quick as ever we could get ashore. Well, I reckon we got ashore arter a while, though we had some of the most dreadfully awfullest storms that ever blowed. Cap'n Joe goes along shore too—he was high up for the fun, too, I can tell you, though I sort o' thought Sal was too awfully clever to Cap'n Joe, seeing as how she was going to be my wife. Well, you see—

Magistrate—'My friend, you talk a great deal too much—can't you come to the bottom of the story at once?'

'Well, I guess I'm pretty near that, any how—So you see I and Sal and Cap'n Joe all goes streaking it down to the Squire's, I and Sal to get married. Goin' long Water street, who should I see but Jerry Buffum standin in a shad boat, up to his eyes, I vow, in shad and herrin. Well, Jerry, says I, now if that dont beat! who'd a thor't it—so I and Jerry puts into a shop clost by, and there we drinked—oh Jerusalem, how we drinked! Told Sal and Cap'n Joe to wait outside a minute or two for I and Jerry, cause Jerry set up volunteer to go long too, arter the drink was over?

Magistrate.—Are you done?

The complainant paused a moment, looked the magistrate in the face, swelled out his cheeks, raised his arms, but suddenly exclaimed, 'Well, never mind that!' and went on—

'Well, you see I and Jerry drinked there till near night, cause I kind o' disremembered all about Sal and Capt'n Joe. So when I comes back to the shallop to look arter where they'd gone to, what now do you think I saw? By the snakes o' Babylon, Squire, there was Capt'n Joe huggin my Sal around the neck, and right afore my face. By the hoky, Cap'n Joe, says I, what do you mean by that are liberty? So he said nothin to that, though he's ridiculous fond of talking, but he and Sal bust out a laughin, and at last Capt'n Joe said, when he saw that I was wretchedly hurt, 'why,' says he, 'Nathan, Sal's my wife! !'—'Oh ho' says I, 'and jest about let him have it slick and cruel, Squire, mind I tell ye.'

Magistrate.—But what do you want from me, young man; I can't sit here and listen to your nonsense. What do you wish of me?

'I want a warrant for to take that are Capt'n,' replied the complainant in a voice of thunder, which scared out a crowd of brats that had gathered around his heels during the previous harangue.

Mag.—What charge do you make against him?

Comp.—I reckon I charge him with stealing off my wife.

Mag.—But you were not married.

Comp.—Wer'nt we on the way to it? and that's the same thing, I guess.

Mag.—Not at all. I cannot grant you a warrant; you've missed a wife by preferring a dram. Clear the office, you boys there—go, begone, the whole of you—and the disappointed complainant went out with the mob of gentlemen idlers, swelling with indignation at his defeat, and vowing that 'he'd circumfizzle that are varmint yet afore he got many miles nearer Bosting.'

Book, Pamphlet, and Job
PRINTING,
Neatly executed at this Office.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS opened his store two doors west of Hall & Johnson, in the Brick Row, where he has a good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

47 Hhds. Sugar,
40 boxes do.
190 bags Coffee,
100 hhds. Molasses,
18000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
250 doz. Carolina Hoes, assorted, from 000 to No. 3.
20 doz. corn Scythes,
20 casks and crates Crockery,
For sale by
HALL & JOHNSON.

March 17, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

Coach, Sign and Ornamental Painting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has established himself at Mr. Mallett's Carriage Making Shop, on Gillespie Street, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with neatness and despatch, and upon reasonable terms.

J. VAN WAGENEN.

Fayetteville, June 14.

Notice.

THE Depository of Provisions for the supply of sufferers by the late fire, is established on the second floor of Hall & Johnson's large Warehouse on Gillespie street, under the superintendence of Thomas Sandford—where those who can pay for such provisions as may be necessary, may be supplied on reasonable terms, and those who cannot pay, may get supplies without money.

C. P. MALLETT, Ch'n.

June 2d, 1831.

Notice.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW have opened their Office, and are prepared to do business at the corner of Russell and Gillespie Streets.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1831. 31tf.

P. DAILEY

HAS taken the Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors above the Planter's Hotel, where he has opened the remains of his stock of Fancy Dry Goods & Groceries.

June 7th, 1831. 31-tf

J. Munn

HAS taken a Store in the block of Brick Buildings east of Hall & Johnson's Store, and one door west of Jas. Martine's Copper Smith's shop, where he will be glad to see his friends and all those who may choose to favor him with their custom.

June 6th, 1831. 31-tf

Saddles and Harness.

THE Subscriber has established himself for the present, in the front part of the small brick building occupied by Mr. Kennedy as a Dwelling, just below George McNeill's, foot of Haymount, where his former customers and all others can be supplied with articles in his line, on the former terms and prices. He wishes all those who are in circumstances, to pay their Notes and Accounts.

G. W. McDONALD.

June 21. 33tf.

Wanted,

ONE Hundred Bags of good, clean, white Cotton, in square Bags. JNO. HUSKE.

June 7th, 1831. 31-tf

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE,

61 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
35 do. and 20 Bbls. Porto Rico and Muscovado SUGARS,
10 do. New England RUM,
5 Casks Rice
25 Bags Prime Green Coffee.
3 Bbls. Fresh Lard,

June 6. WILLKINGS & CO.

For Sale,

The well known Establishment in the Town of Camden, lately occupied by H. A. as a house of public *ENTERTAINMENT.* The many advantages attending this House makes it an object worthy the attention of persons wishing to embark in the business. It has been for several years and is still in successful operation.

Information relative to it may be had by application to Thomas B. Lee.

MARY J. McADAMS, Ex'trx.

Camden, S. C., April 16. ‖26-2m.‖

Lost or Mislaid,

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer, (Mrs. Mumford's.)

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

Wanted to Purchase,

2 Young Negro WOMEN, of good character. They would be preferred from the country. Apply to the Editor of the Observer.

June 14. 32tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,
Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 13. 32tf.

A. TORRENCE

MAY be found at the Planter's Hotel. His former customers will confer a peculiar favour by letting him hear from them, with the Cash enclosed and *postage paid,* immediately.

June 12. 32tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at June Term, of the County Court of Cumberland, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Simeon Belden, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, and those having demands against it, are required to present their accounts, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

EMILY E. BELDEN.

June 10, 1831. 32tf.

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices.

June 7, 1831. 31tf.

NEW, CHEAP, AND DESIRABLE Goods,

THE Subscriber, since the late disastrous Fire, has taken the brick Tenement opposite the Planter's Hotel, foot of Haymount, where he has just received a fresh supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will sell at his usual low prices, at wholesale and retail. He expects to receive by the next arrivals from N. York, a further supply of Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES KYLE.

June 13. 32-tf.

Daily Expected,

AN assortment of best Anchor Bolting CLOTHS, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

J. KYLE.

June 28.

GROCERIES, &c.

SINCE the Fire I have removed to my Store at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite to Mess. Hall & Johnson, where I will sell the following Goods on reasonable terms.

6 Hhds. common quality brown Sugar,
10 bbls. ditto ditto ditto,
4 boxes Brazil Sugar,
4 hhds. Jamaica Coffee,
20 bags green Porto Rico ditto,
5 hhds. Molasses,
750 bushels Alum Salt, (very coarse,)
500 ditto Sound ditto, (old and dry)
800 ditto Liverpool ditto,
60 sacks blown ditto,
200 lbs. best quality Spanish Indigo,
1 barrel Spanish Brown,
15 dozen wool Hats,
1 box wool Cards,
3 boxes cotton ditto,
8000 lbs. Bacon,
Corn and Flour,
Sole and upper Leather,
Mackerel in barrels and half barrels,
Castings, Iron and Steel,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope.

Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Wool, and almost any kind of country produce purchased for cash, or bartered for at the market prices.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

June 14. 32t

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or

June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

Notice.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS,* in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State,* a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York,* and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent,* &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

Saddle & Harness Making.

THE Subscribers having removed a House to the site of their old Stand, are prepared to execute all orders in their line, on reasonable terms. They will keep a constant supply of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.

Being among the sufferers by the fire, they earnestly request all those indebted to them to make immediate payment.

GEO. W. RAGLAND & CO.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf.

HENRY ERAMBERT, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has opened his Shop in the second tenement in the West end of Mr. McRae's row of wooden buildings, at the Wagon Yard, where he will attend to all orders, and hopes in a short time to have a good assortment of Goods in his line, and solicits the patronage of his former friends and customers.

☞N. B. All those who are in debt to the Subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make payment, so as to enable him to renew his assortment.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

June 21. 33 13w.

Bank Agency.

THE Subscriber tenders his services as Agent, to Planters, Merchants, and all others, having any transactions with the several Banks established in Fayetteville, by renewal of Notes or otherwise. All persons honouring him with their patronage, may rely on diligence and punctuality in the discharge of his duties. Respectable references can be given in many parts of this State, if required.

JOHN CRUSOE.

Fayetteville, June 17. 33-4t.

☞The Editor of the Catawba Journal will please publish the above four times and forward his bill.

Cheap Dry Goods.

NOBLE, M'KEE & CO.,

TAKE the liberty of calling the attention of the Citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, to an assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, that they have this day opened in the House on Hay street, *West* of that occupied by Mr. L. Brown; on examination, it will be found to consist of a *variety of fashionable and desirable GOODS,* suitable for the present season, a few of which we will enumerate, viz:

Fashionable Calicoes and Ginghams, selected from recent importations,
Painted French Muslins, some of which are beautiful
Mandarine Damasks and figured Velveteens,
Black and fancy coloured Silks,
Cambrics, Jaconet, Book, Mull and Swiss Muslins,
Fashionable gauze and crape shoulder Handkerchiefs and Scarfs,
Irish Linens, some of which are very superior,
Barnsly, Irish and Russia Sheetings,
Bleached and brown domestic Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bed Tickings, Ticklenburgs and Cottonades,

ALSO,

A great variety of Goods suitable for Gentlemen's & Boys' summer Clothing.

Country Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to examine this assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to offer our Goods for *Cash or Country Produce,* on terms that cannot be objected to.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

Fayetteville, June 24. 34tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present,* opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention,* and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

The large three story Brick House and Lot at the foot of Hay Mount, known as the

Ashe House, containing 12 Rooms, and 2 Stores, with large dry Cellars, all necessary Out Buildings and a large two story frame Building, occupied as a Warehouse, well calculated for storing cotton. Also, those two unfinished two story brick Stores, on Hay street, near the Copper Smith's Shop. For terms, apply to the Subscribers.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, June 28. 34tf.

Notes Lost.

SUPPOSED to be burnt in the late fire, a Note drawn by J. S. James & Co., dated Wilmington, N. C., February 14, 1831, at ninety days, favor J. S. James & Co., for $170 36.

A Note drawn by P. K. Dickinson, dated Wilmington, N. C., May 11th, 1831, at four months, favor of and endorsed by R. W. King, for $159 36.

☞The public are cautioned against receiving or trading for the above Notes, as the payment of them has been stopped.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

NEW YORK CHEAP WHOLESALE
CLOAK, STOCK, and CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his establishment from No. 184, Maiden Lane, to the spacious store No. 138, Pearl Street, over Messrs. Hyde, Cleveland & Co., where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The style, make, and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved, and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last season. He has also on hand, an assortment of low priced Clothing, made in good style, expressly for the Southern and Western trade, that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks, with many other desirable Articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any stock in the City that will be a safer or more desirable purchase. For sale by

F. J. CONANT, No. 138,
Pearl Street, New York.

TERMS.—Six months, for approved Notes, payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City Acceptances, or five per cent discount for Cash. In all cases where the time is extended, interest will be charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Any Goods purchased at the Establishment that do not suit the market for which they were intended, will be exchanged for others.

April 13, 1831. §23-12t.§

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber proposes to publish by subscription, a book entitled

The Carolina Practical Dyer, Job Dyer, Scourer and Bleacher:

IN which he intends exhibiting the processes now in use in dying or fixing colours on woollen, silk, cotton and linen, adapted to the use of families or others who may avail themselves of this Work. Likewise Job Dyeing, or re-dyeing such goods or garments as have by wear, accident, or some other cause, become faded or spotted. Also, the processes for scouring and restoring the colour of Clothes that have received iron mould, grease, paint, dirt, &c. &c., and the method pursued in bleaching woollen, silk, cotton, linen, straw and Leghorn, together with the plan of dressing and finishing the various kinds, so as to give them a finished and handsome appearance. The Receipts on Dyeing will embrace every colour, with a description of the Stuffs and Drugs made use of, and particular directions how to manage through the whole process of Dyeing. The Subscriber's own experience, as well as the authorities he has consulted on these subjects, warrant him in saying, that the Receipts & Directions which are to be laid down, if closely followed, in no instance will they fail to produce the effect designed. Part of the Work is in Manuscript, and every exertion will be made to render it both useful and acceptable on its completion.

Terms.—The work will comprise a volume of about 200 pages, duodecimo, be printed on fair type, neatly bound, and will be delivered to Subscribers at One Dollar per copy.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

N. B. The Subscriber may be found for the present at the second house East of the half-way bridge between Fayetteville and Campbellton, where he will carry on the Dyeing and Scouring business as heretofore.

June 28. 34tf

NO. CAROLINA LAW BOOKS,

For sale at the Observer Office.

The Revisal of the Laws,
Continuation of do., by Chief Justice Taylor,
Potter's Justice,
Haywood's Manual,
Taylor's Digest,

New Store.

JOHN H. BUTLER

HAS just received, and offers to the Fayetteville and the surrounding beautiful assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

A large portion of which were selected during the present summer. His object summer months, will be chiefly to dispose sent Stock, which consists mostly of summ and in order the more effectually to invite tion of the community to examine the Stock, he is determined to offer them at who are disposed to avail themselves of tunity of furnishing themselves on terms geous, are respectfully invited to call at East corner of Hay and Robeson Streets, Buildings, next door to Messrs. Williams where every exertion will be made to the public.

He will give Goods at cash prices, in exchange Wheat or Cotton.

Fayetteville, 19th June, 1831.

PLANTER'S HOTEL

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, kept the large and commodious House as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Store is kept at the above Hotel, where all the rive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1.

For Sale,

300 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
500 Chairs, 30 Bureaus,
60 Bedsteads, and a variety of other furniture,
100 brls. No. 3, Mackerel,
100 casks Nails.

THOMAS J. LORD

Wilmington, June 15.

AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831.

☞They may be found at the Public Room, Gillespie Street.

June 14.

BOOKS.

A Small consignment of Books, among which are a few Bibles and Prayer Books. Those who want out an order for an additional supply, and those who have any particular description of Books required,

C. P. MALLETT

June 20. 43tf.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE

THE Subscriber has re-opened his Store in Brick Building, next door east of Mr. Winslow's head's store, where he offers his usual assortment of Boots & Shoes at low prices for *Cash* only. He his friends will come so prepared, as to make it necessary to ask new credits, as they cannot be granted.

☞His Manufacturing Establishment conducted as formerly, and all orders filled with dispatch.

W. L. HAWLEY

N. B. All persons owing me by note or account are requested to make payment without delay. my losses by the late fire have been such as to order a speedy settlement of my accounts absolutely necessary.

W. L. H.

Fayetteville, June 21.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Nine miles South of Warrenton and sixteen North of Louisburg.

ON the first day of June next, the Buildings and Establishment will be prepared for the reception of Visiters. The Houses are large and commodious, sufficiently so, to accommodate an assemblage of two or three hundred persons comfortably.

The Subscriber is flattered with the expectation that the conveniencies and improvements which have been added to this Establishment, in all the matters which essentially concern the health, comfort and amusement of its visiters, will render it the coming season more attractive than ever. The apartments will afford ample retirement to families, and others who prefer it. They are so arranged, as to combine every convenience and accommodation suited to the largest or smallest number, male and female. Arrangements are also made to suit the particular design of accommodating large families, by affording them large, spacious rooms, to or remote as they may select from the building, with double and single rooms, where can be at all times perfectly secure in the enjoyment of quiet retirement.

The Subscriber pledges herself to devote her exertions to the accommodation of private families, and will spare no pains to render their visits pleasant and agreeable, by providing every thing that contribute to their health, and by carefully guarding against annoyances of every description.

The Public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company.

No Public Balls will be given at Shocco during the season, but those who delight in Music and Dancing can partake of them without its disturbing or intruding, in the slightest degree, the rest of the company.

Few WATERING PLACES present such natural objects of attraction than SHOCCO. Located in the most healthy, rich and populous part of the country, in the midst of a polished society, it unites its Springs and climate many advantages, and gives it ascendancy over all Mineral Watering Places South. It is believed that the water never fails in its sanative effects upon persons afflicted with dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and general debility, when they have persevered in its use.

An arrangement will be made to have Divine worship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath, when such visiters as may choose, can attend without inconvenience.

My terms for Board, &c., will be the same as last year, viz. $1 per day for each grown person, 50 cts. per month, or $6 per week; Children half price. Servants half price. For Horses $15 per month, 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON

May 12, 1831.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.